M'KINLEY'S FIRM STAND.

PEACE MUST BE RESTORED IN THE PHILIPPINES, HE SAYS. Then the Question of Government Will Be Taken Up Hearty Approval of His Policy

Expressed by the Crowds He Addressed

in His Trip Across Wisconsin, Illinois

and Michigan-Picturesque Displays in

His Honor-Workingmen Plock to Listen MILWAUREE, Oct. 17 -- President McKinley really began to-day's speechmaking at 12:40 A. M., as it was not until that hour that he was called upon to speak at the dinner given hast night by the Merchants' and Manufasturers'

Association. In his speech he said:
"I am profoundly grateful to the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association for this more than gracious reception. I am glad to meet with the representative business men of this enterprising city whose commercial integrity and business honor have stood smidst peril and financial distress unsullied and stand to-night unchallenged in the business world. I rejoice at your progress and prosperity. Your products last year amounted to \$142,000,000. which were carried on every sea and to most of the ports of the world. May we not hope with expanding markets throughout the country that in the no distant future we may rehabilito every ceens with American products unde the shelter of the American flog.

"In the acquisition of wealth the people of Milwaukee have not forgotten the age and refinements of civilization. I passed to-night that splendld monument, your Public Library and Museum. At the public reception with the thousands that passed was one boy, perhaps 14 years of age, poorly clad, but with a bright eye and manly tace, and a book in his arm that he had drawn from the library. This aid with others which the nation and State furnish will equip the young men of the country to take the trust and responsibilities of business after we shall have in I them down.

"The State has reason to be proud of its progress and ledustrial triumphs and patriot-In the Civil War you furnished tone of thousands of brave men who west forth to give their lives, if necessary, for the preservation of the Union; no sacrifice too great, no demand too severe for them; and in the war with Spain you did your full part, furnishing your ful quota with a promptness and alacrity aimost surpassing any other State. Milwaukee has reason to be proud of the men she furnished as soldiers and sallors: Gen. King, faithful to his country in the Philippines, and that other intropid soldier in the person of Gen. MacArthur. Born in your city, he has brought honor to the place of his birth. And then in that other branch, the Navy, you furnished the Executive Officer of the Oregon, the ship that travelled 14,000 miles around the world and then on her arrival telegraphed to Washington that she was ready for duty and that no remains were required. She did splendid service in the West Indies. Capt. Cotton, too, came from your

We are all proud of our country. The toast is the 'President of the United States,' It is never proper at a banquet to speak to your toast, Some people seem to be disturbed about the President's policy. The President has no policy against the will of the people. The best policy in the world for man or nation is duty, and whenever that calls we should ollow. We should not halt. Responsibility born of duty cannot be evaded with honor. We are in the Philippines. Our flag is there. The first requirement, the indispensable requirement is peace; no terms, until the undisputed authority of the United States shall be ac-knowledged in every foot of the archipelago. After that, then the Congress will make a government under the sovereignty of the United States. In no other way can we give peace to the national conscience or peace to the

A CALL ON OLD SOLDIERS.

The dinner was not over until 3 o'clock. Notwithstanding this inte hour President McKinley began his official day at 9. He showed no ill effects of his long journey and constant speechmaking of yesterday. He was rather fired but was in good voice. Immediately after broakfast he and his party were driven to the Soldier's Home. Thousands of people lined the streets through which the car-riages massed and President McKinley repearedly lifted his hat and bowed in response enthusiastic greetings he received, At the Soldiers' Home the audience included all the veterans except those in the hospital, and in addition one thousand from the city of ilwaukee. President McKinley made a brief speech, saying in substance that it gave him a great deal of pleasure to meet and greet his old comrades, and expressed the wish that the soldiers present would convey to their sick commutes his very best wishes for their speedy On the way from the Soldiers Home to the train the President stopped at the fron foundries, where several hundred men

were gathered, and addressed them as follows: have been journeying through the country I have been greeted with a warm cordiality by my fellow citizens, but at no place have I had a reception that gives me more genial pleasure, more real satisfaction than the greeting of the working men of this great es-tablishment and the other great establishments of this city. I congratulate you all on the prosperity of the country. I congratulate you that employment now walts upon labor and labor does not longer wait on employment. Great applause. The employer is looking for rerand not the laborer for the employer. I am glad to note from one end of the country to the other general and universal demand for labor. I thank you more than I can find words express for your generous greetings, and wish you all good things, I bid you good bye. (Enthusiastic applause and cries of "Hurrah for Mckinley! The President and his party left Milwaukes

on their special train at 11 o'clock for Chicago.

MECHANICS HEAR THE PRESIDENT. Cutcado, Oct. 17,-On the way to Chicago stops were made for five or ten minutes at so eral of the prosperous manufacturing towns of Wisconsin, If President McKinley expected any rest his expectation was not to be realized. or the enthusiasm of the people in every town would not allow it. In some respects the journey to Chicago was a repetition of the first stage of the journay through Wisconsin rester-day, but it differed in regard to the character of the people encountered. Those who listened to the Prosident this morning were not principally farmers and their families, but were men from the factories. School children were con spicuous as they have been everywhere on the President's tour, and invariably they carried flags and waved them and cheered. Mr. McKinley made his first speech after leaving Milwaukee at Racine. Mechanics and laborers were his most enthusiastic hearers. The Pres-

My FELLOW CITIZENS: I would be indifferent indeed to all human sensibilities if I was not moved by the welcome of this great assembiage of my countrymen. I am glad to stand in this city of diversified industries and busy tellers and look into the faces of the people who have made your city what it is. This is a nation of high privilege and great opportunities. We have the free school, the open Bible, the freedom of religious worship and conviction without restraint. We have the broadest opportunity for advancement, with every door open. The humblest among you may aspire to the highest place in public favor and confidence. As a result of our splendid free institu tions, the great body of the men who control public affairs in State and nation, who control the great business enterprises of the country, the railroads and other great industries came from the humble American home and from the ranks of the plain people of the United States Applause I have no sympathy with that sentiment which would divide my countrymen into classes. I have no sympathy with that sentiment that would put the rich man on one side and the poor the other, labor on one side

the law, all of them have equal power in the conduct of the Government. Every man's vote in the United States is the equal of every other that supreme day when we choose rulers and Congresses and Governors and Legislatures. [Applause.] Our citizens may accumu late great wealth, and many of them do but they cannot take it with them, nor can they en tail it from generation to generation. He who cherits must keep it by his own prudence or sagacity. If he does not it is divided up among

"My FELLOW CITIZENS: I am here only to speak a word of thanks and of gratitude for this welcome. Our country is more prosperous today than it ever has been before. It is more patriotic at this hour than at any other hour in all our history. Our thoughts, our prayers go to the brave men in the distant islands of the ses, who are upholding the flag of our country In honor. Great applause! And while they are doing that we will uphold them. Cries of Good, and applause. All hostilities will cease in the Philippines when those who com menced them will stop applause, and they will not cease until our flag, representing liberty, humanity and civilipation, shall float triumphantly in every island of the archipelago, under the undisputed and acknowledged sovereignty of the Republic of the United States." Long continued applause.

THE PLAC MUST BE UPHELD. Another large crowd was waiting for the President at Kenosha. The train waited four or five minutes while the President made this

"My Fellow Citizens: I very much appre date and value the great receptions which have been accorded to the members of my official family and myself as we have journeyed through our vast counnever meet a great concourse of people like the one which stands before me, representative as it is of American life and baracter, carrying the flag of our country orne by the veterans of the Civil War and by the newer soldiers of the Spanish War and the children and all the people having love of country in their hearts, that I do not feel that the constitutions which were so wisely established by the fathers will be forever safe in the hands of the American recopic. I am giad to be in this busy hive of industry, where every man can find work and wages, where all the people are contented and happy and prosperous, and where all of them love the flag and would have t maintained wherever it floats. [Great ap-The patriotism of the country was never higher than at this moment; and there is just one thing in the mind of every true American to-day, and that is that our flag which has been assailed in the Philippines shall be triumphant and those who assail it shall be defeated. |Enthusiastic cheering. And hostilities in that distant island of Luzon will cease whenever all the people recognize the authority and soversignty of the United States." Long continued applause

THE TRIBUNAL OF THE PROPIE.

Mr. McKinley spoke as follows at Waukegan Mn. Mayon, My FELLOW CITIZENS: I thank on one and all for the words of welcome spoken in your behalf by the Mayor of this enterprising city. I am always glad to meet the people whom it is my privilege and honor for the time to serve. I am glad to confess in any presence that I never meet my countrymen in public assembly that I am not assisted in the great responsibilities which by your suffrages I am carrying, and that I am not strengthened by such commingling with them. The counsels of the people in a government like ours are always noble and unselfish. The will of the people is the law of the land; and I am glad to know not only what my countrymen are thinking about, but to be advised by them always of what they think is right and what is best in the administration of government. For, after all, the great body of the people have a single interest, that of having their government wisely, faithfully and honestly administered. They have little care for more individuals, exept as the individual may serve them best and best represent the principles which are dear to them in governmental policy. Above all else you want your government administered with integrity and for equal benefit of all. (Applause You want your government not to be the rep resentative of one class of people or still ansther class of people, but of all the people, and emboly in that government the best nims and the noblest aspirations of all. and so I shall go back to the great duties of my officcheered by your encouraging words, strengthdevotion to country and an increasing love for all our free institutions. Applause. shall go back feeling that I carry with me the purposes which are in your hearts; and if I can carry those purposes into public administration, then I will have achieved the highest office of a public servant. Applause

"I think I know, I am sure I know, what is uppermost in every mind here to-day. You are thinking of your country, not of its intereats here at home, for with them you are fairly satisfied and feel that they are secure. You are thinking of the vast interests of the Government in the new possessions which have ome to us by the fortunes of war. Your hearts go out to the brave men in the distant islands of the Pacific where they are maintaining the sovereignty of the United States over a territhe solemn sanction not only of the ratify. ing power of the Senate, but of the entire Congress of the United States, Great aplause. I cannot, my fellow citizens, misread your purpose and your conception of public duty: I am endeavoring, as I am bound to do by the Constitution of the United States, to execute the laws in every foot of territory that belongs to us. Applause. Rebellion has been raised against your authority in a territory that is as much our own as Alaska or the District of Col umbia or any territory of the United States appropries, and that rebellion will be not down enthusiastic applause and the authority of the United States will be made supreme. General cry of 'good.' Some people say the President is carrying on an unboly war in the Philippines-an unboly war to uphold the holy banner of the free which these children carry in their hands and which represents the sovereighty of the Republic against those who are attack ng it. Great applause. The people of the I nited States never had an appeal made to duty which was in vain. Good-bye and God-bless you all " Long continued applause.

STUDENTS AT EVANSTON ADDRESSED. At Evanston, Ill., the seat of the Northwest ern University, which was the next important atopping place, the President addressed an exunity intelligent audience. He said: My PELLOW CHIZENS: I am giad to receive the welcome of the people of this city of culture and of homes. I am glad to meet all the peo ple and the students of the great university located here. I have the honor to be an alumnue of that institution and it is a great distinction to be on that honored roll. (Applause. There will be much in the future resting upon the young men of the country, the educated young men, and fortunately, under our institutions every young boy has an opportunity to get a liberal education to fit him for every occupa-tion and calling of life. The responsibilities which rest upon this nation at this time are serious and grave, but our duty is clear and plain and unmistakable and it is our duty to ollow its commands and meet the responsibilities resting upon us, with courage and man-

"The authority of the United States is assailed in one of the islands in the Pacific. That authority will be established in that island. Great applause). The boys who carry our flag in that distant sea will be sustained by the American people, Great applicase, for the flag they carry there is the flag that we carry here. Great applause . It is the flag of our faith and our purpose; it is the flag of our love. It represents the conscience of the country and earries with it wherever it goes education, civilization and liberty. Enthusiastic ap-Enthusiastic apof "never" Peace first, then government afon the other labor on one aide terward giving the largest participation in government of

which the inhabitants are capable." [Long continued applause). THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRAMME

Niles, Mich. Oct. 17.-Secretary and Mrs. Gage left the train at Chicago and will return to Washington later. The President's party reached Chicago at 2:30 o'clock and remained there an hour and a half, some time being re-quired to provision the train and transfer it to the tracks of the Michigan Central for the ourney through Michigan to Toledo and Cleveland. Small crowds were at both railway stations in Chicago where the train stopped, but Mr. McKinley made no speeches and did not appear outside of hie car. Senator Burrows of Michigan got on the train to accompany President McKinley through his State. The President and his party left the city a little after 4 o'clock for the trip across the lower Michigan peninsula, the objective point being Cleveland which will be reached, according to the schedule, at 2 A. M. o-morrow. There the party will remain until to-morrow night, when the last stage of the journey will begin. A night run will be made brough Pennsylvania and, if all goes well the President will be at the White House in time

or luncheon on Thursday. Fast time was made by the train from Chirago to Michigan City, the first stopping place. There a great crowd greeted the President and listened to a speech delivered from the rear platform of his car. Senator Burrows introluced him, and at least ten thousand people were within hearing distance. The first annoying incident of the trip, so far as the President's audiences are concorned, occurred here. A small group of toughs were standing close to the car platform from which the President was speaking, and they punctuated his remarks with cries of "Hold on there!" "Come now!"
"That so?" An officer standing at the steps of the car struck one of the toughs in the face and he and his companions retreated to a safe distance and were quiet. The rest of the andlence was very enthusiastic in applauding Mr. McKinley's remarks. The President spoke riefly, he said:

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS: This is an unexpected but I assure you a most appreciated great-ing from my fellow citizens. I am glad to see the school children here waving the flag of their country, the flag they love so much, the flag that means so much to all of us. I am glad see the working men assembled here to-day and to know that in every part of our ountry they have employment and wages \$5.27 a box. which bring comforts and hope and happiness to their homes. [Great applause].

THREE OAKS'S OREETING.

THREE OAKS'S OREETING.

KALAMAZOO, Mich. Oct. 17.—The people of Three Oaks apparently made greater efforts considering the size of the place, than any other of the towns visited by the President.

The cheers which were frequent from the time the train arrived until it left were given with such precision as to show careful organization by leaders. When the train arrived until to left were given with such precision as to show earchil organization by leaders. When the train atopped, a man in the crowd wearing a uniform called for three cheers, and these were given in good fashion. The three cheers were repeatedly given thereafter under the same leadership. The ciehration had special interest because the people of the town, who his a small one, had prepared a pedestal from a captured Spanish cannon and they had arranged for the Frestient to deliver his address from the spot on which the cannon is to be mounted. A brilliantly lighted sland was erected there about fifty pards from the railroad track and a court of honor intervened, at the sides of which the crowd was lined up.

The crowd was almost afraid to cheer except

side bearing stoks of red fire.
Senator Burrows rode with Fresident McKinley in a carriage drawn by four white horses at
the head of the procession. A street fair was
in progress, but the street fair was not of the
same kind as those seen in lithus has week.
The streets were crowded with cheering people
and every residence was illuminated from top
to bottom.

and every residence was illuminated from top to bottom.

One of the floats which occupied a stationary position at a street corner was a representation of the Olympia, and on its decks awarmed tack tars about 10 years old in white uniforms under command of a roung llower, who stood on the bridge and saluted the President as be ussed. Mr. McKiniov raised his hat and waved it toward the young Admiral and the propie cheered. At he o'clock the president and his harry left kalamazoo for Jackson.

There was a large gathering at Niles and the President apoke from the car platform as follows:

President spoke from the car platform as follows:

"My Fellow Citizens:—I have very great bleasure in responding for a single moment to this very cordial and unexpected fwelcome on the part of the people of this city. The name you bear is a very familiar one to me. It is the name of the town in which I was born in Ohio, girear applause. So that some of the sweetest and pleasantest memories of my boyhood days are associated with that name. I sm glad to fee from the presence of this large assembly at this time of the evening the associated with that name. I am glad to fee from the presence of your devotion to your are here because of your devotion to your country. Great applause. In your welcome to the Chief Executive of the Nation you express your love and loyalty to the Government over which by your suffrages he presides. It gives me pleasure also to look into the faces of the constituents of your flearesentative in congress, Mr. Hemiton. Great applause. Wishing you all good things. I bid you good night.

Jackson, Meh., Oct. 17.—There was a good. tiplable. Wishing you all good things, I bid you good night.
JARSON, Mich., Oct. 17 — There was a good deal of rowdyism in the crowd at Battle Greek where the President arrived half an hour after leaving Kalamazoo. In this case also the disturbance was made by a small group of toughs in the visibity of the platform of the rear car from which toe President was speaking. The President's speech follows:

platform of the rear car from which toe President was speaking. The President's speech follows:

My Fellow Citizens—It is in possibly for any human voice to reach this great throng of my assembled countrymen. This welcome which you accord me to night was wholly unexiseded; but I assure you it gives me unbounded pleasure. I recall with the pleasantest memories a former visit I made to this city several years ago. Then you gave me a warm greeting. To night so far surpasses it that I am deeply touch and am not able to make suitable acknowledgment. On the occasion of my has visit I was discussing before you certain great economic questions. Those questions, for the time at least, have been settled, and I think haspily settled. I stop to-night only to utter in a single sentence the gratifude of my heart for the spleadid parriotism of the American people in the pasteighten months. Applause Michigan was not only great in her devolton to her country in the civil war, but when the war with Spain came, she was quick to respond to the call of country, and her regiments were ready to do and die for the honor of the Government and out the relief of the people of Cuita from the oppression under which they had suffered for so many years. Michigan stool with us in the war until peace came. Michigan will stand with us until the rebedition is suppressed in Lozon and the flag of the natian floats in triumph where it is now raised in the cause of humanity. Enthuniatic applause. I thank you and bid you all good night.

of night."
he President's train reached Jackson at 35, where a stop of ten minutes was made wing the President to proceed to a stand ich had been erected at some distance from the station.

A band whe playing and a local military organization draws, up in double lines saluted the President. As at Kalamazoo, fireworks were used freely here and a large crowd cheered heartly the Presidents brief speech.

Woman Stricken in the Street. A woman wearing good clothes was found nconscious in front of 131 West Fourteenth street yesterday afternoon. She was removed

to the New York Hospital, where it was said that she was suffering from apoplery. She had not recovered consciousness at midnight, and there was no clusto her identity. She is about 35 years old and weighs 130 pounds.

TRUSTS HAVE A HEARING.

SOME FACTS LAID BEFORE THE IN

DUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

onsumers Benefited by the Tin Plate Com binstion-The Establishment of the Industry Due to the Protective Tariff-Judge Moore's Methods of Organizing Trusts. Washington, Oct. 17.-Testimony was heard by the Industrial Commission to-day from Mr. Daniel G. Reid. President of the American Tin Plate Company of Chicago; Mr. William H. Reis, President of the National Steel Company, also of Chicago; Mr. C. S. Guthrie, President of the American Steel Hoop Company of Pittsburg, and Judge William H. Moore of Chicago. organizers of nearly all the successful trusts in the country. After the examination, which developed the methods of organizing such corporations and conducting their affairs, the witnesses presented their expense allowances to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum of this city. Their gift was increased by similar contribulons from other trust witnesses to a total of

about \$500. "I am satisfied," said Mr. Reed, "that the onsumer obtains tin plate cheaper to-day because of our combination into one corpora-tion than would be the case if these combined plants operated independently. I believe that the tariff played no part in this union. It is lue entirely. I think, to the business consider ations of economy and cooperation. The establishment of our plant, indeed the establishment in this country of the industry itself, is due, however, to the protective tariff under which we now operate. That this situation has not been obtained at an unfair cost to the con sumer is indicated by the present reduced price of tin plate and the general satisfaction prevailing among our employees.

Mr. Reed devoted most of his time to considering the effect of a protective tariff intended as a restriction on the importation of Welsh tin plate. In 1874, he said, an effort had been made to manufacture tin plate in this country. For this purpose about \$100,000 was invested. But the American product could not be sold at the prices asked for Welsh goods, because of the difference in the wages paid the workmen Sixteen years ago Congress imposed a duty on imported tin, raising the price of imported wares to about \$7 a box, while the price of American wares was \$0 a box. To-day American tin plate can be and is produced at \$4.05 per box and the price of imported tin has failen to

"It will be a long time probably," said the witness, 'before our tin plate can invade foreign markets. Our company lowers its price consistently in order to meet all competition. but while American wages remain as they are it is unlikely that we shall be able to meet Welsh prices. At present there are about 400 mills in Great Britain and about 330 in this ountry, and the American mills produce about two-thirds of all of the tin plate of the world. However, the productive capacity of a single mill in this country is about 30 percent, greater than that of the average British plant. We brought our first skilled workmen from Wales. The percentage of Weishmen employed has steadily declined since, and the American workman has been

and they had arranged for the President to deliver his address from the spot on the control of t

tion, including the statement that combination, indimaterially lesseled the number of
stockholders in steel-working manufactures.
There were provably 100 stockholders before
the organization of the National, he said, to
one who is now a member of that company.
Mr. Guthrie spoke only a few minutes, discussing the relation between combinations of
industrial houses and the export trade. Before such amon of resources, said Mr. Guthrie
our export trade was hindered by the limited
means and liability of the small dealer.
Large companies are able to force their way,
into foreign markets, are already building a
European trade, and will eventually extend
the field of American commerce as widely as
Great Britain has extended hers.

To Judge Moore's credit is the organization
of the American Tin Plate Company, the National Steel Company, the American Steel Hoop of the American Tin Plate Company, the National Steel Company, the American Steel Hoop Company, the American Steel Hoop Company, the American Steel Hoop Company, the American Bisouit Company and several other trust corporations. His testimony before the commission concerned only the methods of organizing such combinations and their present condition. He had invariably approached the small firms with offers of purchase. This purchase was always effected without the use of any great sum of money, the owner of the plant agreeing to accept \$100 in preferred stock for each \$100 in pulse transfers and \$100 of common stock as a premium on the transfer. Nearly every great corporation in the country had been created in this way, all under the laws of New Jersey. That State was chosen because its legislative postrictions were the most advantageous to

this way, all under the laws of New Jersey. That State was chosen because its legislative restrictions were the most advantageous to the manufacturer and most just to every one. The leavny given the combination under New Jersey have made it practically a business impossibility for a large corporation to organize under the law of any other State.

Nearly all the States in the Union must come sooner or later to the New Jersey point of view, said Judge Moore, "Ingland was at one time just as prejudiced against large combinations as our people are to-day, but festings there changed, as they must change in the United States. Combinations have come to stay in this country, as they have come to stay in this country, as they have come to stay with this country, as they have come to stay within country, as they have come to stay everywhere. In effect the people of America are endorsing them every day. Our preferred stock is a good investment; it pays interest at 7 percent; it is as secure as a bond. If people buy it, they approve the issue of it. To-day our preferred stock is atendity advancing in price because the people of the United Stotes are so anxious to have it."

All the witnesses heard by the commission reasive fen cents per mile for the distance they must travel to appear before it and \$1.50 per day for expenses. Such of them as have testified for the trusts entered into a tacit agreement that their allowances should be given to St. Joseph's Male Grphan Asylum. Prof. Joseph with the commission, escented to-day's witnesses to the saylum and announced that they brought with them as gift of \$500. The boys who gathered about wet up shoul after shoul and robbed the exerminary of all trace of formality. It is understood that the gift will be swelled by subsequent contributions to the saw of \$1.500.

Decision in Carter Case Expected To-day Abraham J. Bose, counsel for ex-Capt, Oberlin M. Carter, who was convicted of defrauding the Government filed the final briefs in the habess corpus proceedings before Judgo Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court resterday morning. A decisions expected to-day.

Itinerants' Club at Tarrytown. Tanavrows, Oct. 17. The seventh annua

onference of the New York Itinerants' Club was opened in the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church here to-day. The Rev John G. Oakley was elected Chairman, but gave way to the Presiding Elder, the Rev. C. W. Millard. One of the Nutmeg State's Victims.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 17.-A body picked up in the Sound and brought here was identified to-day as that of Terence Brady, a deckhand on the burned steamer Nutmeg State. Brady lived at 4 Jackson street, New York. Hotel Woodfin Burned.

CALDWELL, N. Y. Oct. 17 .- The Hotel Wood-

fin, on the cast side of Lake George, opposite

the village of Caldwell, was burned at 3 A.M. to-day. Hotel and contents are a total less. Loss, \$25,000; insurance, \$13,500.

UNITARIAN CONFERENCE.

Senator Hoar in His Address of Welcome Says Something About Imperalism.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.-At the meeting of e Unitarian Conference this morning the report of the council, which is practically the executive body, was made by the Rev. E. E. Hale, D. D., of of Boston. Senator Hoar, in his address of welcome to the members of the Conference, after speak ing at some length on Unitarianism, introduced the subject of imperialism by saying:

"Perhaps I may be pardoned, as an old man since I have said something of the religious faith of my fellow Unitarians, if I declare my own. have no faith in fatalism, in destiny, in blind force. I believe in the living God. I believe in force. I believe in the fiving God. I believe in the American people, a free and brave people, who do not how the neck or bend the knee to any other, and who desire none to how the neck or bend the knee to them. I believe that liberty, good govern ment, free institutions, cannot be given by any one people to any other, but must be wrought out for each by itself, slowly, painfully, in the process of years or centuries, as the oak adds ring to ring. I believe that a republic is greater than an empire. I believe that a republic is greater than an empire. believe that the moral law and the Golden Ruber for unitions as well as individuals. I believe he North Star, abiding in its place, is a greater influence in the universe than any comet or meteor, believe the Unived States, when William McKin ey was imaggurated, was a greater world power ham flome in the height of her glory, or even lugland with her four hundred million vassals. Senator floar received some applause, but the arger part of the audience received his remarks a silence.

Altiance was held this atternoon. After the existence of the this atternoon of the the existence of the this atternoon of the transition of the man atternoon of the transition of the transitio The biennial meeting of the Women's Nationa

INTERNAL REFENUR RECEIPTS.

they Are New Averaging Mors Than \$1,000,000 for Each Business Day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Collections of internal revenue for the three months of the present fiscal year, as reported by Commissioner Wilson, aggregate \$76,956,103, an increase ver the corresponding period of 1838 of \$4. over the corresponding period of 1838 of \$4,082,763 and for the flocal year to Oct. 17, of \$8,014,030. The receipts show a gradual increase and are now averaging more than \$1,000,000 for each business day.

The principal sources of internal revenue for the first quarter are: Spirits, \$25,611,017, an increase of \$2,887,018; tolacco, \$14,500,451, an increase of \$2,887,018; tolacco, \$14,500,451, an increase of \$2,700,955; fermented liquors, \$22,101,437, an increase of \$1,243,596; apecial taxes, \$1,443,833, a decrease of \$5,203,46; miscellancous, \$10,877,282, a decrease of \$1,526,777; oleomargarine, \$362,140, an increase of \$202,407.

\$202.407.
At the present rate at which internal revenue receipts are running the aggregate for the entire fiscal year will be over \$300,000,000, a sum greater than was ever collected from this source. The largest amount ever collected was \$290,000,000 in 1893, when war taxes were at their highest point. The receipts for September, 1894, were \$45,522,855, as against \$21,713,389 for September, 1898.

WORK OF THE FISH COMMISSION.

More Than One Billion Fish of All Kinds Distributed in the Last Fiscal Year. WASHINGTON, Oct. 17,-George M. Bowers, ommissioner of Fish and Fisheries, has completed the statisfies of the work of the Commission for the fiscal year 1889. All previous sion for the fiscal year 1886. All previous records of that branch of the Government service were surpassed this year, the total number of fish of all kinds distributed by the Commission being over one billion. In 1892 the Commission distributed 17,000,000 only. The number was gradually increased, and in the past two years the work has rapidly grown. Next year it will be still further increased. The varieties of fish propagated and distributed in the greatest numbers during the year were shad, salmon, trout, whitefish, perch, cod and flounders. Lobsters to the number of 188,000,000 were distributed.

Casualties in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.- The following list of easualities was telegraphed to the Adjutant-General, to-day, from Manila by Gen. Otis. Killed-Thirty-seventh Infantry, near Multu ilupa, Oct. 12. A. Leslie Berry, Joseph T. Merisette, and Joseph Maher.

Wounded Fourth Infantry, at Imus, Oct. 5.
Co. E. Frank O. Stevens, foot, slight; Oct. 6.
Co. E. Frank O. Stevens, foot, slight; Oct. 6.
Co. C. Corporal Ralphi C. Haxton, hand and leg,
severe; Co. A. Henry Faulkner, land, slight;
Co. F. Frank R. Conklin, leg and knee, severe,
Ninth Infantry, at Angelea, Oct. 11. Co. C.
Corporal John W. Lattimore, foot, slight; Co. C.
F. Christopher E. Whiteside, chest, slight; and
Axel E. Skogsberg, leg, moderate; Co. L. Frank
Shork, fore-arm, slight; and John F. McCraw,
arm, slight; Oct. 13. Leslie Chelann, arm,
severe, Seventeenth Infantry, Out. 11. Co. D.
Corporal William C. Hosselit, arm, slight;
Thirty-seventh Infantry, near Multuliupa,
Oct. 12. Co. B. Andrew S. Garrett, thigh,
moderate.
Hospital Corps, Joseph S. Shapirom, thigh,
moderate.
Sixth Infantry, at Lebuan island,
Negros, tiet I. Co. A. Sergoant George Stevens,
arm, severe; and Elmer F. Affeidt, thigh,
slight; Co. B. Harry Campbell, thigh, moderate.
Our Mail Service with South Africa Co. O. Off Wounded Fourth Infantry, at Imus. Oct. 5

Our Mail Service with South Africa Cut Off

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.-The war in South Africa will result in the cutting off of our mail service with the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, said an official of the Post Office Free State, said an official of the Post Office Department to-day. All mail matter from this country for South Africa enters by the way of Cape Town. The British authorities will forward only such matter as is addressed to people in the territory under their authority and will return or hold all matter for the abovementioned governments on the ground that they have not the proper means of forwarding it. The amount of mail matter from this country to South Africa is very small, averaging for 1898 only 2,530 kilograms or about 5,000 pounds.

Admiral Dewey's Trip to Atlanta. WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 - Admiral Dawey completed arrangements to-day for his trip to Atanta, Ga., where he will be present at the preslanta, Ga., where he will be present at the presentation of a sword to Lieur. Brumby, his flag lieutenan? He will start on Monday, Oct. 23, in one of the private cars of the Southern Railway, and will be accompanied by Lieur. Brumby, Lieur. Caldwell and L. S. Brown of the Southern Railway. No committee will go from Washington, but a special committee will join the party just outside of Atlanta and escort Admiral Dewey to his hotel in Atlanta.

Cruiser Newark Salls for Manila. WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 .- Capt. B. H. McCalla telegraphed the Navy Department to-day that his ship, the cruiser Newark, would be ready to sail from San Francisco for Mantia at 10 A. M., Pacific Coast time, or 1 P. M. eastern time. Acting Secretary Allen immediately telegraphed Cant. McCalla to start. Those in charge of the Newark have made a solendid record in getting her ready for her long voyage to the Philippines, and her prompt obedience of the lineartment's orders is especially pleasing to the naval officials.

Secretary Hay Returns to Washington. WASHINGTON, Oct. 17. - Secretary of State Hay resumed his official duties at the State Department to-day. He want West with President McKinley, but left the party at Chicago to visit relatives in Ohio, his native State.

Every Wrinkle

of good style, good fit, good mork, and good quality above all, in Fall Opercoats, at consistent prices.

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ilk lined to the edge \$20 A \$28. Top-Coats, in all the correct shades of Coxerts and Whipcords, cut short and full, \$15 and up,

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137

TENDERLOIN TERROR BACK IN TOWN. Just Got Out of Sing Sing Prison and Was Thirsting for Blood.

The news that Joe Tyler had just got out of Sing Sing Prison and was back in the Tenderlein, spread along the West Side on Monday and almost every negto along Seventh avenue knew of it within a short time. Joe is known as the 'Ten derioin Terror." He got home about noon on Monday and simply announced his arrival by exclaiming "Wow! all you niggers 'round here git out ob

my way! Wow!" Then he growled and shook is bead and all who heard his voice sneaked away. Mr. Tyler "went up along the line," as they say on Seventh avenue. He visited several saloons and had all the free drinks he wanted, for the bartenders were afraid of him. Then he made tour through the side streets, sending terror to the bearts of the women and causing the men to put new edges on their razors. For the purpose of making some of his old friends believe he had

put new edges on their razors. For the purpose of making some of his old friends believe he had been at work in the country, he exhibited and spent the money he had received upon leaving. Sing Sing Prison.

When this money was gone, he stood at the corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty first street, wondering where he would find a fresh supply of "dough." While in deep meditation, he saw a man standing near with a watch in hand looking at the time. A Seventh avenue car had just passed and was half a block away. Waving his hand and shouting to the conductor. Tyler started form. He brushed violently against the man, who was flearly Umgrich, a real estate broker of 467 Manhattan avenue. In less time than it takes to tell it, the "Terror" had possession of the watch and was running as if he intended to catch the ear. When the did not find him he went to the West Thirty seventh street police station and made a report of the matter.

While he was reporting the case the "Terror was engaged in conversation with a neighboring pawibroker, the subject of the conversation being the watch and how much he could get on it. He got \$10. After particularly the page to 1. Thirty inith street. She went out with the pitcher for hes watch and how much he could get on it. He got \$10. After particularly they began to quarrel. Tyler picked up a flation from the table Miss Mabel closed in on him was he would not him her with it in case he threw it. She got so near lim that he used it in close quarters and gonger out a few pieces of her scalp. Then he struck her in the face with it, breaking her nose and knocking her down. Whon she recovered consciousness she went into the street and called Roundsman Runis of the West Thirty seventh street police court on two

arrest.

Yesterday morning Tyler was arranged in the West Fifty fourth street police court on two charges, one of highway robbery and one of as sauit in the first degree. Magistrate Mayo committed him for examination.

GERMAN JOURNALISTS FIGHT. "Stants" Man Gets the Other Zeltung Man Fined Ten Dollars.

They met in Bridge car St on the way to New York yesterday afternoon. The Staats-Zeitung man doesn't like the other Zeitung nan. They had been enemies for years. The growd on the car pushed them together as the ar approached New York. The other man had a lighted eighr in his hand.

"You are smoking," said the Stasts man.
"Yhen I vill I vill," said the other. "Und when I vill you won't," remarked the Stuats. "Don't you see ladies here?" "Oh-h, my," eard the other, sareastically,

I didn't know you were a lady." "I'll show you when you call me a lady," reared the Staats, and the crowd in the car formed a circle. The Staats shock his fist and

formed a circle. The Staats shook his fist and shuited.
That out dot cigar?"

"Plut out dot cigar?"

"Plus moke a millions when I like," shouted the other, putting the cigar in his mouth and puffing smoke like a steam engine. "I don't care if you were ten indies."

"Bang." went the Staats's umbrella, knocking the cigar to the floor. Then the other Zeitung cliuched with the Staats. The brakeman at the front of the cartried to get in to separate them and so did the brakeman at the rear of the car. But the crowd was too deried. The mea were separated at the New York platform and got to the foot of the first flight of stairs about the same time. They becam again here and punished each other until four Bridge policemen seized them.

of stairs about the same time. They because and notes and pointed each other until four Bridge policemen soized them.

At the Centrestreet court such made a charge of assault against the other. The Staats man said he was Sorbert Rauter, and the other man said he was find Howskind. He succeeded in telling the story of the row before the Staats had got in a word, and Magistrate Fiammer said to him: "This man told you to put out your cigar and you didn't do it. Consequently your were the aggressor. I'll fine you \$10 and discharge the other man."

HIS DINNER CAN EXPLODED.

Coffee So Strongly Confined That Steam Generated Couldn't Escape.

Matthew McKnight, a freight brakeman on the New Jersey Central Railroad, was severely injured vesterday by the explosion of his dinner can When the train reached the Communipaw yards in Jersey City. McKnight put the can on the in the caboose to warm up its contents for his breakfast. The can had a compartment in the bottom for coffee and another compartment, which fitted snugly into the larger one, held meat, bread, &c. As the coffee boiled, steam was reperated and could not escape on account of the food receptacle, which acted as a tight lid Just a Mcknight was about to lift it off the stove the can was blown to pieces. The hot coffee was scattered ver his head and face and scalded him severely He was removed to St. Francis Hospital. may bese the sight of one eye.

Parcels Post Convention with Germany In Foren.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 - Returns to the Post Office Department show that on the day (Oct. 1) the Parcels Post Convention between this untry and Germany went into effect, there were twenty-eight parcels sent from the nited States and seven from Germany. The people in general, anys Capt. Brooks. Superintendent of the foreign Mail Service, are not aware of the existence of the treaty. It will prove of greatconvenience to Americans travelling abroad, and the general use of the mails for exchange of parcels is soon expected by the merchants and citizens in general.

WARRINGTON, Oct. 17.-These naval orders

have been issued:

Paymaster's Clerk G. N. Graham, appointed on nomination of Assistant Paymaster D. Tiffany, Jr., for duty on the Cuigos.

Assistant Surgeon R. W. Plummer from Naval Hospital, New York, to temporary duty on the New Orleans for passage to the Assistant Station.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. C. Rosembieuth, from treatment at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea Mass, and sick leave granted for one month.

Ensign N. L. Jomes from the Viking to the Dolphin, Thent, C. Fengland, from instruction at the Toppedo Station, Newport, R. L. and immediately to the United Station, Newport, R. L. and immediately to the United Station, Newport, R. L. and immediately to the United Station, Newport, R. L. and immediately to the United Station, Newport, R. L. and immediately to the United Station, Newport, R. L. and immediately to the United Station of the New Orleans to the Massistant of continue line duties on the New York, In spinipment department Vict. 24 have been issued:

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 - These army orders have been issued:

Maj. r Catter F. Johnson. Forly-uinth Infantry,
new in New York city, to Jefferson Barracks.
Capt. Beverly W. Dunh, Ordname Department, to
Sandy Howk I reving ground to attend meeting of
the Beard of Ordnamee and Fortification on the 19th have been issued: Capt. Samuel Reber, Signal officer, Department of the Fast, from Governors Island to Schenectady,

N.Y. First Lieut James Hamilton, upon his own appli-cation, is detailed as professor of military science and taction at the Massachusetta Institute of Tech-nology, Boston. y, Boston. or W. T. Alexander, Commissary of Subsist-to Akron, Ohio.

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OCKANIC'S PASSENGER LIST.

Lord Charles Beresford Must Go Home-Some Other Yacht Race Visitors Woo'l. Among those who engaged passage to Europe on the White Star steamer Oceanie for to lay are Lord Charles Beresford and Lady Charles. Sir Henry Burdett, R. J. Gibson and William Gibson, the Johnstone and Johnstones who came over to see the yacht races on the White Ladve, the Kenneth Wilsons, W. D. Ross, the Rt. Hon, W. J. Pirrie and Mrs. Pirrie, Lord Chief Intern Palles and Miss Palles, the Bt. Hon. A Moriey and others who were visitors for the race time. Allot these engaged passages with the privitege of cancelling the engagement of the races were not over and Sir Heary Burdet and saveral others said vestoriaty that they should not said. Lord Charles Herseforian I be should not said. Lord Charles Herseforian he should not engagements to keep. Other passengers for the big ship are Co. Deliance & Kane, Mrs. J. P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stuart and Mr. L. Saskville West. Ladye, the Kenneth Wilsons, W. D. Ross, the

Man Beaten by Angry Negro Is Dead. Abraham Holstein, the teamster who was beaten on Monday by Henry Briggs, a colored driver, died in St. Michael's Hospital, Nowark, last night. Holston was 53 years old. Brizzs was mich younger. The negro has not leen captured.

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